

THE Gateway

... The right time is now yours. The right time is any time that one is still so lucky as to have.
— Henry James

Board of Regents file motion to rehear AAUP case

By TOM HASSING

An official of the Nebraska Commission on Industrial Relations said a decision on a motion to rehear the case between the Board of Regents and a UNO faculty bargaining unit probably will be released today or tomorrow.

The motion for rehearing, filed by NU Counsel Richard Wood on June 17, alleges that the CIR's June 7 decision awarding faculty a 6.6 percent pay raise is contrary to both the law and the evidence presented to the court.

Jacqueline Myers, CIR deputy clerk, said the court decided to take the motion under advisement during a hearing Tuesday morning. She said the commission will either grant a rehearing or clarify points made in the June 7 decision.

NU attorney L. Bruce Wright said technically, the deadline for appealing the decision is 30 days after the CIR's most recent ruling. He said a decision on whether to appeal has not been reached by the regents.

According to the motion, CIR erred by ordering the university to pay salary increases retroactive to July 1, 1982. The document stated that salaries for July and August, 1982, had been previously settled and were not in dispute.

The CIR decision affected the period of July 1, 1982 to June 30, 1983. Faculty members holding academic-year appointments are paid according to the academic year beginning Sept. 1 and ending Aug. 31.

The regents' motion alleges the CIR erred because it appears to order an additional 6.6 percent increase for the 1982 summer session, which was not in dispute.

The motion also alleges the commission erred by requiring additional salary be paid on amounts that are actually extra compensation for overload assignments. The document stated neither the regents nor the AAUP submitted evidence concerning overload assignments. was the issue in dispute.

The motion also alleges the CIR erred by incorrectly stating the amounts contributed by the university and the faculty for health care coverage.

During an interview Monday, Janet West, president of the UNO chapter of the American Association of University Professors, said AAUP did not want to take the case to an outside negotiator.

"We wanted to stay out of the CIR not because we didn't feel we could win, but because of a desire to keep negotiations between those with an intimate knowledge of the university," West said.

She said other reasons for not wanting an outside negotiator included the cost of litigation both to the AAUP and to the state.

The regents said the negotiations were at an impasse and took the dispute to the CIR on June 25, 1982. An official of the regents' bargaining team said that last July they became convinced no agreement could be reached.

At the time, an AAUP official said the organization did not feel the differences or issues were insurmountable.

Prior to filing suit with the CIR, the regents had offered a 1 percent per year increase in salary. The AAUP asked for a 3.6 percent increase.

The June 7 CIR decision listed 35 topics which the AAUP sought to negotiate with the regents. The CIR ruled it did not have sufficient evidence to determine what topics are mandatory under collective bargaining.

West said the problem the court faces in determining whether a topic is mandatory (properly negotiable) as contrasted to permissible (unlikely to be negotiated) amounts to determining whether its primary impact is on the faculty or on educational policy.

She said that since the court did not designate whether the topics listed in the decision are mandatory to negotiation, the AAUP concludes the topics are mandatory.

Planned Vet College seeks federal money

By CHRIS MANGEN

Plans for a Nebraska College of Veterinary Medicine came one step closer to reality last week after a U.S. Senate subcommittee approved funding for the project.

The full Senate must now vote on the plan; the House of Representatives has already approved it.

"It will be a tremendous boost if we can get the \$12 million through," said R. Gene White, coordinator of the proposed regional college.

If approved, the college would be built in Lincoln on the UNL East Campus.

Last April, White said two stumbling blocks to the proposed college included receiving federal backing (which now is almost certain, he said) and getting other states to agree to send their veterinary students to the planned Nebraska school.

The Nebraska legislature has said it won't appropriate money for the project until the federal money is assured and other states are committed to the plan.

Assured federal money should make it easier to get commitments from other states, White said.

He said several states have expressed interest in the school, including North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming, New Mexico and Arizona.

Nebraska is counting on the other states to help meet the building and operating costs of the school.

Because the federal government and other states would pay for more than half of the cost of building the school, White said the college would be a bargain for the state.

White said Nebraska would only have to spend \$6.6 million to build a \$28.5 million facility.

Under the plan for the college, he said, financing would work like this: The state would obtain \$12 million from the federal government, which would have to be matched by the state. But the state would, ideally, collect about half of the matching funds from other states that agreed to send students to the school.

The college will cost about \$5.2 million a year to operate once built, White said.

The breakdown of the operating budget, according to White, would be as follows: about \$1.9 million would come from Nebraska tax revenue, \$1.5 million from other states, and \$1.3 million from fees and other revenues. He said tuition, figured conservatively at \$1,750 per student, should bring in about \$500,000.

In addition, White said the college can expect to bring in money from research grants. He said other area veterinary colleges have been taking in about \$2.3 million a year.

But some state senators have been reluctant to spend money for a veterinary college now, since the state's budget is being cut in so many other areas.

In the last session of the legislature, Sen. Chris Abboud of Ralston voted against money for the college.

"If the economy turns around, it will be a lot easier to support the college," he said.

If the federal money is received, however, White said he expects little problem getting state money for the project.

"Gov. Kerrey is behind this thing," White said.

The college would attract an estimated 256 professional students, 32 to 40 faculty members, and 40 other staff members.

White said if everything goes smoothly, construction could begin in 1984. "A year from now, we'll at least be looking at plans for a groundbreaking ceremony," he said.



Frenzied rockers

Steve Penn

Two UNO alums, one UNO student and a Medical Center student are four of the five members of The Frenetics. The band has been playing local bars the past few months. Members pictured are (from left) Jeff Binder (UNMC), Dave Krajicek (former UNO student) and Gary Rosenberg (also a former UNO student). Not pictured are Roger Hamer, Gateway staffer, and Steve Millburg.

KVNO radio feels budget crunch

By MARK MORRISON

Is there really a chance that KVNO could go under?

"Yes, but we are going to make it," said Barb Myers, station operations manager of the UNO-based public radio service.

Myers said KVNO is directly affected by the current financial crisis of National Public Radio, of which the station is an affiliate. She added that affiliates have voted to loan NPR \$1.6 million.

"We are giving up part of our federally-funded Community Service Grant, on a loan basis, as part of a bail-out for NPR," she said.

On Monday, the Corporation for Public Broadcasting proposed lending \$9.1 million to NPR, money that would have to be guaranteed by NPR affiliates.

According to newspaper reports, NPR faces bankruptcy unless it comes up with about \$10 million in the next two weeks. The organization has large bills for rent on its Washington studios, satellite programming transmission, and telephone service.

Myers was interviewed last weekend at the Summer Arts Festival downtown, where KVNO broadcast some of the musical performances held in conjunction with the annual event.

Myers said KVNO has been affiliated with NPR for the last year-and-a-half. Before that, "We survived, through our own efforts, for 10 years," she said.

KIOS-FM, the station of the Omaha Public Schools, and KIWR-FM in Council Bluffs are also affiliated with NPR.

Figures from the station's 1982-83 fiscal year budget show that slightly more than 44 percent of its financing comes from the state, 31 percent from its audience, and about 24.5 percent

from federal funds.

Myers estimated that only about 15 to 20 percent of the station's listeners contribute money to KVNO.

"Dollar for dollar, it is a struggle for KVNO," she said. "Our on-the-air fund drives aren't doing it for us anymore. We're having to use new means to raise money."

She added that the station raised \$4,500 at a benefit concert last month. And later this month, KVNO will sponsor a lawn sale, in which antiques will be sold, as well as a music festival.

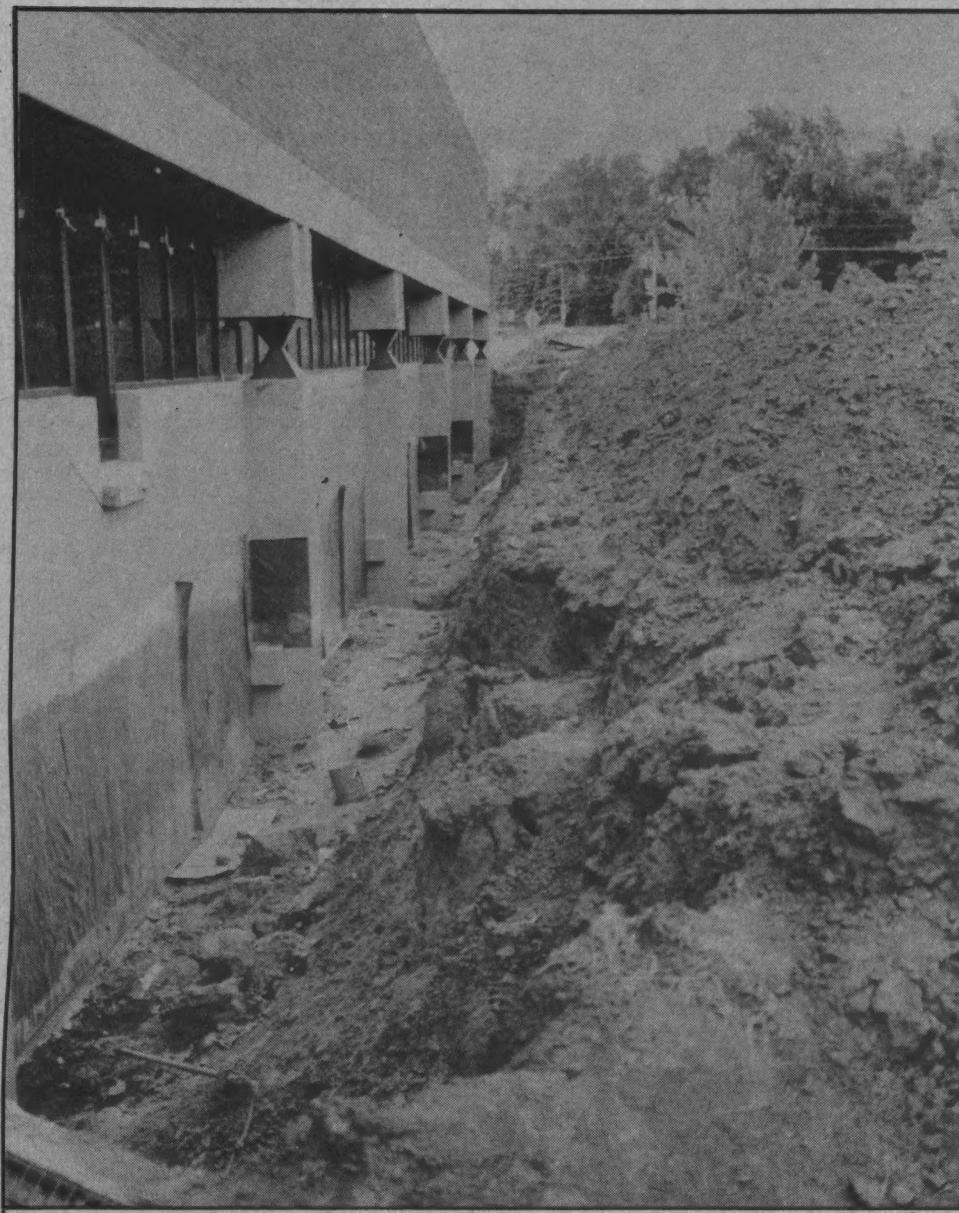
At the arts festival, a KVNO table was flanked by partitions with advertisements for KVNO memberships at \$25 each and "pleasure packs" for \$29 each. The latter contain coupons worth \$1,200.

Myers said the KVNO connection with the arts festival started three years ago. "With staff costs, product, equipment and rental costs, we're hoping to break even," she said, adding that the festival is "more of a public relations tool for us to get out in front of the public."

Myers said the station offers "alternative" programming for Omaha listeners. Classical and jazz music, news, and coverage of community affairs like the arts festival constitute the bulk of its programming.

"In the last six months we've really put ourselves out in front of the public . . . we have a creative staff and good community resource support," she said.

"I believe in public radio and feel committed to it at this stage of my career. I'll be standing behind KVNO, at least until we get through this crossroads."



It's still there

Roger Hamer

The waterproofing of the library's east wall was to be completed by now, but the piles of dirt obviously are still there.

People have been working on the project since early May, according to Neil Morgensen, director of plant management at UNO.

The waterproofing is supposed to keep rains from "totally drenching" the library's carpet. Unfortunately, the frequent rains have kept the dirt totally drenched and slowed work on the project.



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*In case of bad weather, the film will be shown in the Eppley Auditorium.

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NU studies enrollment figures

By JOSEPH BRENNAN

A university task force is scheduled to meet later this month to study the procedure for determining enrollments on NU campuses.

Lauren Drees, NU institutional research officer and chairman of the task force, said the group will try to come up with a more accurate method for measuring enrollments.

Currently, he said, figures are "fairly accurate," but there still is duplication of approximately 100 to 150 students by campuses within the university system.

Beginning in fall 1979, the university began compiling two sets of enrollment figures — "administrative site" and "delivery site."

The reason for the change, according to Drees, was that NU was releasing five different sets of enrollment numbers to the press. The figures were confusing to reporters, he added.

The figures showed both the UNL and UNO campuses were counting the same students in their enrollment figures. For example, UNO students enrolled in the engineering technology program, which is administratively controlled by UNL, were being counted in both campuses' enrollments.

In order to end the duplication of figures, the NU central administration decided to count UNO students enrolled in programs administered by Lincoln as UNL students. The result was a drop in enrollment by about 1,100, according to UNO Chancellor Del Weber. Thus UNO, which had based enrollment on "delivery" figures (actual headcount of students enrolled), was switched to an official count based on administrative control.

The "decline" in enrollment has been cited by Citizens Action Association, a neighborhood group opposed to UNO expansion, as evidence that purchase of land is unnecessary.

Drees said the change has upset administrators because UNO provides classroom space, parking and other services for students, yet students are not included in UNO enrollment because a program may be administered in Lincoln.

According to Weber, the last officially released enrollment numbers show 14,024 students at UNO, which he said is the administrative total. In reality, he said, 15,565 students attend UNO if those under UNL administrative control are included. Those are fall 1982 figures.

The 15,565 also includes 232 students registered concurrently at UNO and the Medical Center, according to statistics provided by the office of institutional research at UNO.

Research compiled by the Nebraska Coordinating Commission for Post-Secondary Education indicates that even under the administrative numbers, UNO enrollment has increased every year since fall 1979. The same research also shows, however, a drop of more than 1,000 in enrollment since fall 1977, when UNO figures were based entirely on delivery totals.

Drees said the commission, which is required to report enrollment statistics to the federal government, relies solely on the administrative numbers.

Both Drees and Sue Gessner, assistant director of the commission, said CAA "probably" is unaware of the difference in administrative versus delivery enrollments because such figures are not usually made public.

Gessner said the commission does an "enrollment projection" study every three or four years. Numbers given to the commission by NU are administrative totals only because "there would be too much of an error" if they were broken down by campus or by delivery site.

In addition to engineering technology, home economics students at UNO are counted in UNL totals. Conversely, more than 200 UNL students in the College of Public Affairs and Community Service — administered by UNO — are included in UNO enrollment figures.

Drees said the task force includes administrators from all NU campuses. UNO members include James Maynard, director of institutional research; John Moore, assistant vice chancellor for finance; and Gardner Van Dyke, assistant vice chancellor for student academic services.

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THE Gateway

Vol. XX, No. 1

Friday, July 1, 1983

Omaha, Nebraska

Newspaper seeks fall staff

by Future Stardom

Working at the *Gateway* "was my best college opportunity to put into practice what I had learned in the classroom," says Carol Schrader, KETV anchorperson, of her experience with the UNO student newspaper.

Many professional journalists, both local and national, have gained valuable first-hand knowledge while working at the *Gateway*. Such notables include: Schrader; Pulitzer Prize winner Paul Henderson, a reporter for the *Seattle Times*; *World-Herald* staff writers Larry King, David Krajicek, Dick Ulmer, reviewer Roger Catlin and *Omaha Sun* asst. managing editor Dave Sink.

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Schrader . . . a *Gateway* staff member for three years.

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Music

'Concentration on hits discourages experimentation'

Among the myths circulated by music industry apologists is one that links huge-selling hits to the overall vitality of popular music. As put by Beverly Sills, chairperson of the so-called Coalition to Save America's Music:

"If record companies cannot earn profits on the very small percentage of records that are commercially popular, they will cut back their risks on all other types of music . . . The end result is fewer and fewer choices of music for the public, and fewer and fewer opportunities for creative talent."

Whether this argument is meant as a threat or an excuse, its real service is to cover up a more ominous dynamic in record making. Let's take a closer look.

Sills' scenario rests on three assumptions. The first is that the ratio of flops to hits is a big mystery. More than 80 percent of new releases fail to recoup their production costs, it is claimed, and the trade just has to cope.

Economists know, however, that business behavior is shaped by iron laws. One of the most basic is that capitalists, in order to beat out competitors and maximize profits, will track down and exploit every edge in productivity available to them as manufacturers. For the record industry, that means selling mammoth numbers of one blockbuster record rather than developing several different titles selling somewhat fewer copies each.

Cost

The reason is simple. The sophisticated tech-

nology of record pressing is far more productive with high volume. With larger orders, per unit charges drop sharply, from 70 cents per disc, to 60 cents, 50 cents, and so on.

Likewise for packaging. In her excellent book "How To Make and Sell Your Own Record," Diane Rapaport writes:

"You will find that the cost for printing covers drops radically as you order increased quantities. For example, one printer offers 1,000 full-color slicks for the front covers, including varnishing, for \$225, but 5,000 of them cost only \$263."

Since manufacturing and packaging may make up 25 percent of a record's overall cost, huge savings await the happy investor with a hit.

The ideal situation for a company like RCA Records, one of the largest in the business, would be big sales for each offering by a single artist. This, of course, is exactly what happened in the 1960s when Elvis Presley accounted for a quarter of the company's sales over an entire decade.

The key here is seeing the role production economics play in a decision like RCA's to commit major resources to exploit an artist's popularity. In every such instance, the industry readily launches massive ad drives, extravagant tours, and countless promotions.

Meanwhile, other acts on a company's roster may face promotion budget cuts as funds are directed elsewhere. The overwhelming con-

centration on one artist comes at the expense of attention to many others.

Logic

Thus everything indicates that the dominance of giant-selling LPs is due, not to some mystery or market fickleness, but to the internal logic of the record production process. Let's bear that in mind when looking at some other assumptions.

For example, we hear that hits "subsidize" less accessible material with a marginal market. According to Sills, "As the sales of records decline, record companies are less able to take risks on new artists and new songwriters, or to experiment with different and innovative musical formats."

Well, to believe the PR flacks you'd think record companies were charitable enterprises. The logic of the blockbuster, however, tells us that performers are signed to labels in hopes that a significant market for their work either exists already or can be easily created, and that it is probable this market may become quite large.

Additionally, since few records make it big without major promotions — perhaps running into millions of dollars — a conservative trend, fostered by caution, leads decisionmakers away from new, untested material.

Middle level profits may be acceptable, but record executives do not waste time trying to accommodate unprofitable material on their rosters. They spend night and day trying to

weed it out, and devise schemes to this end. The fortune made on a big hit tune or album will be spent trying to duplicate that success in every detail.

This brings us to the third assumption. What is good for Big Music, we are told, is good for everyone, artists and consumers alike. While Big Music is certainly driven by self-interest, this is measured in terms of profit. Insofar as it does not coincide with this yardstick, the depth and diversity of popular music must suffer.

One indicator of this system's success is found in the number of titles released each year. You can check this figure in trade catalogs that tabulate new LPs, EPs, and singles. There you will find a decline from about 14,500 titles in 1963 to only 7,200 in 1980 — a drop of more than 50 percent.

Meanwhile, sales have exploded from 400 million units in the early '60s to today's 2 billion level, according to U.S. government statistics. In other words, about one-tenth the titles are being recorded and released for each million units shipped 20 years ago.

The blockbuster syndrome codifies the logic of today's music industry. Its money-making identity collides head-on with its role as an avenue between creative talent and the public. That can't be changed by any amount of public relations manipulation.

—PETER TITUS

©1983, Analyzing Pop

Wheee! MTV rocks hard-up music industry non-stop

By MAXWELL GLEN
and CODY SHEARER

Washington — Mick Jagger and his Rolling Stones have been doing the usual in their latest concert film, "Let's Spend the Night Together."

The film's title is no accidental come-on. As the Stones surely know, their profession's future rests on video. Cable hook-ups and Betamaxes have become the new wave in pop music and are slowly merging the two biggest chunks of American culture.

We bring up this subject because of a visual barrage of rock and celluloid that's intensified in the past 18 months. Videotapes of rock performers seem to be rolling everywhere, particularly on television. Rock groups and singers, who once avoided publicity to the point of reclusion, are now as visible as Gary Coleman and, unfortunately, as childishly theatrical.

A video-rock sampler: Billy Joel dresses in work clothes and hard hat and strums his guitar to the background of "Allentown." To the dub of "Love's Been a Little Bit Hard on Me," directors run country-rock singer Juice Newton through a satanic routine that eventually puts her in a body cast. The Go-Go's, those pixie-faced idols of millions, are transformed into clay figures and transported into space. Wheee!

Why are they doing it? That's easy: to sell records. Anyone who's taken the temperature of the recording industry recently

knows that rock stars and their backers are hard-up for business. Instead of nationwide tours and fan clubs, videotapes are the newest way to lure a mass market.

Produced at a cost from \$15,000 to \$150,000, tapes are distributed to record stores, night clubs and television systems free of charge. Of course, of these outlets, cable TV provides the biggest splash. A number of cable firms (Home Box Office, for example) offer regularly scheduled programs built around industry-produced videotapes.

In particular, however, Warner Amex's MTV (Music Television), is setting the standard. Around the clock, seven days per week, the New York-based service broadcasts at least 250 different tapes of groups ranging from Fleetwood Mac to Squeeze.

For MTV's 9.5 million viewers, who on the average are about 23 years old, non-stop rock is a dream come true. For depressed record companies, it's a life saver — at least temporarily. Since August 1981, according to a Billboard magazine survey last fall, there's been a 15 to 20 percent increase in sales of albums by acts featured on MTV.

Whether video can spawn a lasting turnaround is unclear. For its part, MTV has its eye on another 5 million subscribers by year's end, but such projections are hard to verify. At 29.3 million subscribers, the nation's cable systems have already linked 35 percent of America's television-owning households but

have undergone a slump.

Meanwhile, the costs of production and broadcasting keep many interested parties on the sidelines.

For now, the most important element of the rock video explosion may be its effect on the direction of music itself. Traditionally, company promotional policies and big city tastes have dictated what's available to the rest of the country. Distance and local radio broadcasting were other factors: Cody, Wyoming, always seemed five years behind the New York or Los Angeles markets in everything, particularly its music.

While New York's downtown clubs and FM programmers will obviously continue to be leading arbiters of taste, cable's suburban base could mean increased influence for a traditionally hostage audience. If they can put the cash together — and producers go along — new groups and singers will be able to bypass the fickle interests of big city types and still become national success stories. (The Stray Cats, a rockabilly band that once could barely get a nod from American disc jockeys, credit MTV for their newfound popularity.)

Obviously, the videoization of rock 'n' roll will only make for more spectacle. Groups will have to come up with acts to complement melody. That already is the most dramatic development in the business since the greatest act of all, Jagger and Co., came along more than 20 years ago.

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Comment

Undercutting Walesa

When Pope John Paul II visited Poland recently, television viewers in the West witnessed an extraordinary outpouring of love, devotion, and, yes, "solidarity."

Virtually everywhere he went, he publicly rebuked the puppet regime of Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, and boldly called for the elimination of martial law. He also repeatedly stressed the rights of man — specifically, the right of Polish workers to form their own free trade union.

Now it appears it was all a masquerade.

Recent press reports suggest that the pope cut a deal with Polish authorities before he made the trip. The deal: end martial law in exchange for the muzzling of Lech Walesa, the driving force behind the Polish free labor movement in 1980.

Apparently, Pope John Paul believes that he can tend to all the needs of Poles. He cannot.

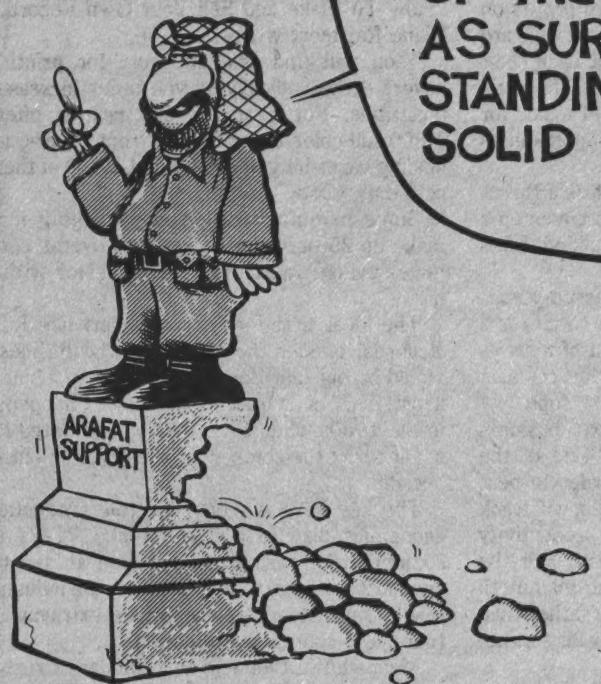
It is all well and good to (implicitly) tell a nation that has spent much of the 20th century under totalitarianism that it must believe in the faith, that it must accept its lot, that it must persevere. That may comfort some Poles' souls, but if offers no realistic hope for political change and the restoration of fundamental human rights that the West has known for years.

Instead, it strikes us as the worst sort of capitulation to a government which has no popular support. It can be argued that the more Polish freedom is allowed to flourish, the more likely Soviet tanks will roll in to create a bloodbath.

But like the Poles who grew tired of a sub-standard way of living, there comes a time when, as Walesa understood in 1980, oppression can no longer be tolerated.

The pope's actions are a victory for the "official" policies of the Roman Catholic Church. And they will be ignored by Poles who believe that individuals must follow their own consciences. The latter, incidentally, has its hallmark in the teaching of Aristotle and St. Thomas Aquinas.

KERBA as THE GATEWAY



U.S. troops 'might' be required in Central America

By MORTON KONDRAKCE

Washington, June 27 — In an interview with one of the Reagan administration's highest-ranking foreign policy officials the other day, I asked the following question: "If you think it will eventually be necessary to use American troops in Central America, what's your strategy for getting the country to support you?"

Just then, his phone rang. He told his caller: "I can't talk now. I've got a reporter here, and I'm just now trying to decide whether to answer his question."

He put down the phone and said: "I'm not going to answer. What would you do?"

I think the incident is revealing because of what he didn't say, namely, "Look, President Reagan has said time and time again that U.S. forces are not going to be used in Central America. That's American policy and we mean what we say."

The fact is Reagan administration officials are thinking more and more about the possibility that U.S. forces might be needed. And, they seem to be working to prepare the American public for that eventuality. The problem is, they have done it all so badly up to now that it will be hard to convince people they didn't want war all along.

There is a strand of thinking in and around the administration that holds that America lost more than an ally and some real estate when we lost the Vietnam War. It's imperative, they say, to "win one" and, in the words of one international affairs

expert, regain a "reputation for successful violence" that is thought indispensable for a superpower.

Many liberals and Democrats profoundly believe that this "win-a-war" mentality dominates the Reagan administration, but I don't.

For example, Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger is a man who wants to build lots of weapons to deter adversaries, but desperately wants to keep the troops at home. He opposed the original deployment of Marines in Lebanon and consistently makes the strongest public statements against sending U.S. forces to Central America.

Secretary of State George Shultz is by nature and experience a negotiator and conciliator. Scaring and cajoling are part of his style, but people of his background generally consider war (or a strike or broken contract) as a failure.

President Reagan and his national security adviser, William Clark, are less complicated. They think that the communists — led by Cuba, financed and inspired by the Soviet Union — have designs on Central America and Mexico. They are determined not to let any country in the region fall while they are in office.

The White House in 1981 chose quiet policies: send military aid to El Salvador, build up Honduras as a base camp, and help anti-Sandinista guerrillas cause trouble in Nicaragua.

These policies were intended to avoid the use of American troops. El Salvador was supposed to beat its insurgents. Honduras was supposed to help both the Salvadoran army and the

Nicaraguan rebels, and Nicaragua was supposed to cry uncle and stop fomenting revolution in the region.

It hasn't worked out that way. El Salvador isn't winning, but the anti-Sandinista rebels in Nicaragua are causing enough trouble to raise two possibilities: 1) a Nicaraguan attack on Honduras or 2) a Nicaraguan appeal to Cuba to send troops and planes to help defeat the rebels and save the Marxist regime.

In either event, influential officials in the Reagan administration think U.S. forces might be required — not, as many people anticipate, to "save" El Salvador, but to fight Nicaragua either in Honduras or in Nicaragua itself. An alternative would involve a naval and air blockade of Cuba.

The problem for the administration is that it lacks public support for military operations. Congress would be dead against it. Polls show that a majority of Americans think U.S. entanglement in Central America would be worse than the spread of communism. Top military leaders — in public, no less — have urged the administration not to get involved in warfare unless the public supports it.

The administration has begun an intensive sales campaign. President Reagan is making speeches, and the State Department is holding briefings to demonstrate Nicaraguan and Cuban aggressiveness. Someone has been assigned the task of "strategic leakery" to get previously secret documents declassified for distribution to the press.

But the real way to convince the country is to try every means possible to avoid war — to offer direct negotiations, to search for intermediaries like Spain or Nicaragua's neighbors, to favor political over military solutions, to demonstrate forbearance in the face of provocation.

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THE GATEWAY

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The Gateway is published by students of the University of Nebraska at Omaha through the Student Publication Committee on Wednesdays and Fridays during the fall and spring semesters, and on Fridays during the summer.

Unsigned opinions on this page represent the views of The Gateway editorial staff. Opinions expressed are not necessarily those of the UNO students, faculty, or administration; or those of the NU central administration and Board of Regents.

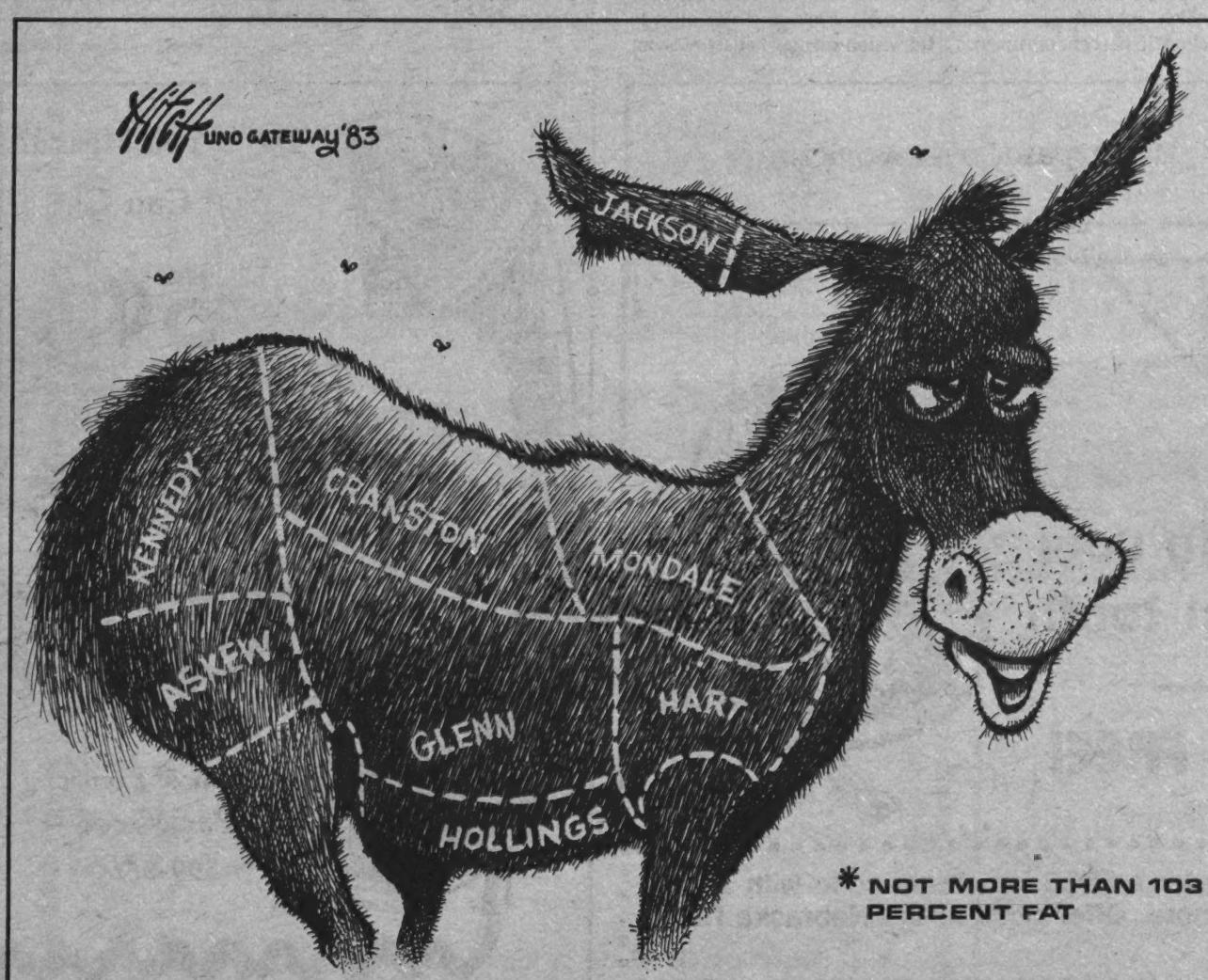
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The Gateway is funded as follows: 32 percent, student fees; 68 percent, advertising revenue.

Typesetting and make-up by Priesman Graphics of Omaha. Address: The Gateway, Annex 17, UNO, Omaha, NE, 68182. Telephone: 554-2470. All material is Copyright ©1983 The Gateway unless otherwise indicated.





Neurotica

By Karen Nelson

Mike saw me at a table in the Student Center and waved. "Mind if I join you?" he asked.

"Not a bit," I said. "How are you and your wife doing these days?"

He turned pale and slumped in his chair. "Don't ask," he said. "It's over. Five years of marriage down the tubes. Seven, if you count the two years we lived together. Laura and I are finished."

Laura and Mike split up? It seemed impossible. They always seemed to be so affectionate, so much in love with each other. As far as anyone could tell, their life was just one big romance.

Mike poured one package of sugar after another into his coffee. "I never told you how Laura and I met, did I? It was at the Chicago bar on a Tuesday night. She was alone, and so was I. Hey, I was a real swinger in those days. Anyway, she bought me a drink and sent it over with her business card. Well, I bought her a drink, sent it over with my card, invited her to join me, and that was it."

He sipped his coffee and made a face. "What is this? I never use sugar. So, a few days later, I got this card in the mail from Laura." Mike

smiled, "I remember it as though it was yesterday."

*A special someone just like you
Makes the sun shine bright and true.
Your smiling face and loving ways
Will bring joy to all my days.*

It was my turn to make a face. "Uh, that was very nice, but I really must —"

Mike looked hurt. "Wait. I'm not done yet. Then, during my lunch hour, I sent her a card. It had one of these couples standing hand-in-hand, gazing into the sunset.

*I will always remember
The quiet moment we had together.*

For the next six months, Mike and Laura sent each other cards every day. They went to bars together, went to the movies together, took long walks in the park.

Still, Mike was discouraged. "After the first few dates, Laura would kiss me good night. And I mean that's all she would do. She would send me cards which said things like:

*I want your love both night and noon,
I need you all the time.
I'd snuggle with you beneath the moon
If only you'd be mine.*

"But nothing would happen. Finally, I decided to take a more direct approach."

Since the whole thing was beginning to get sickening, I was relieved. "What did you do? Just come right out and ask her if you could spend the night?"

He shook his head. "No. I sent her a card."

*I love you with all my heart,
With you I never want to part.*

*You do such wonderful things for my
head —*

That's enough romance. Let's go to bed.

The following week, Mike moved in with Laura. They continued to give each other cards every day. A year and a half later, Laura gave this card to Mike:

*We're a perfect couple, as far as I can see.
My darling sweetheart, will you marry me?*

They got married and continued to send each other cards every day. Laura would slip a card into my briefcase, and I would put her cards in her purse. This went on until a few months ago, on our anniversary. She scribbled a note on some scratch paper.

*Sorry I didn't make it to the card shop.
Happy anniversary. Love, Laura.*

Tears filled Mike's eyes. "I guess I knew even then that it was over, though I didn't want to see it. Anyway, I would start getting these little notes on scratch paper every Thursday night — she had to work late at the office, she said.

"Then, one day, it finally happened. I found an envelope with 'John' written across the front. Shuddering, I opened it up. There was a card inside — the same card I used to get her to let me move in with her."

Mike sighed. "I confronted her, but it was no use. A week later, I came home from work to find all her belongings were gone. She left a card on my pillow.

*To you and yours I wish the best;
Here it is, our new address.*

"She had moved in with John. I sent her cards, but she would send them back. I even tried calling her, but that didn't work."

It seemed to be the end of an era. The card shops of Omaha would be poorer for Mike and Laura's separation.

"Are you going to get a divorce?" I asked.

"I would," Mike said, "except for one thing. No one makes divorce greeting cards."

Letters

Letters to the editor are welcome. Preference will be given to typed letters. They must be signed, but noms de plume can be used upon request. All letters should include proper identification, address, and telephone number. Letters critical of individuals must be signed by using the first and last name or initials and last name. All letters are subject to editing and available space. Letters do not necessarily reflect the views of the Gateway.

Opposed to expansion

In an article in the June 10, 1983, Gateway, referring to UNO westward expansion, I am reputed to have said I would seek a legal solution because "I'm not being purchased." The article inferred that I want UNO to purchase my house. Nothing could be further from the truth. I am adamantly opposed to purchase of my house (314 So. 67th St.) or any other house on my street. This is the home I personally built more than 25 years ago. I raised my family here and hoped to spend the rest of my life in this home. Now the university plans to destroy the beauty of my neighborhood as well as the value of my property.

I believe there are other solutions to the parking problem, but university officials, as well as the Board of Regents, are stubbornly opposed to any solutions other than the plan they formulated more than 10 years ago — a plan which is now obsolete in view of the fact that the birth rate has steadily declined, and that 10 schools in the Omaha Public School system are to be closed as well as several grade schools in District 66.

This large expenditure is unnecessary in view of all studies on future population growth and school and college attendance. It seems to me the university could spend \$3.3 million to improve the academic excellence of the university instead of purchasing real estate and taking these properties off the tax rolls.

Cynthia Schneider

Too biased

I'm sick of reading all this liberal garbage that you are inflicting on summer readers of The Gateway.

So far your columnists have desecrated the memory of Al Caniglia, made fun of born-again Christians, and defended homosexuals who are trying to infect the whole population with one of their scummy diseases. I'm sick of it.

Why isn't there more editorial balance on your opinion pages? Surely you don't believe that the people at UNO believe in this junk? Or do you? Where's a God-fearing, patriotic person like me to go?

Johnny Bob Davis

Try the World-Herald.—Ed.

Dismissal of doctoral candidate damages scholarship

By MAXWELL GLEN
and CODY SHEARER

Washington — In the real world, thousands of newly- and nearly-born babies have been murdered in rural Chinese villages.

But in the academic world of Steven Westley Mosher, who first reported modern China's infanticidal habits in 1981, reality has become virtually irrelevant. Unimpressed by his methods, Mosher's dross at Stanford University bounced him from the doctoral program earlier this year.

Mosher, 34, says his dismissal was a matter of publish-and-perish. For anthropologists at Stanford and social scientists everywhere, "unethical" and "illegal" behavior was the pivotal issue. In the end, a pox falls on both houses, blemishing scholars and scholarship.

For all those who thought Margaret Mead's techniques were anthropology's only controversy, a brief synopsis of this scholarly soap opera is in order:

For nine months ending in June 1980, Mosher, a former naval officer, studied rural Chinese life in the ancestral village of his (now divorced) Hong Kong-born wife. As part of a new scholarly exchange between China and the U.S., Mosher's research was the first of its kind in a country understandably suspicious of social scientists.

In the course of his field work, Mosher discovered and documented with photographs the darker side of China's birth control crusade: abortions forcibly performed on rural women in

the third trimester of pregnancy, newly-born females killed outright.

An illustrated article on these practices, written under the byline Steven Westley (Mosher's first two names), appeared in a Taiwan news magazine in May 1980. Not surprisingly, the People's Republic didn't like the story; nor did many American academics, who blamed Mosher for China's subsequent restrictions on visiting U.S. scholars.

Stanford insists that the two-year investigation leading up to Mosher's expulsion was aimed at more than a reconciliation with its Peking colleagues. Last March, the university also said that Mosher's choice of a less-than-scholarly journal for publishing his story was irrelevant to the verdict.

"There were numerous violations of our ethical standards," said James Fox, one of the 11 anthropology faculty members who voted against Mosher, "... and they were serious, and included illegalities."

Unfortunately, the evidence for these claims lie in a 47-page report that neither Mosher nor Stanford will make public out of fear, each says, of "injuring innocent parties." Nevertheless, until the report is made public, a number of important questions can be raised in Mosher's defense.

If illegal acts occur in a totalitarian country, does it matter? Had Mosher been studying in South Africa would the "illegalities" be taken so seriously? In any event, charges first passed by Peking to U.S. officials hardly seemed damning. (According to the Chinese, Mosher drove an imported van through restricted areas and exchanged gifts with villagers for information.)

If Mosher acted unethically, whose standards was he subverting? Mosher, by all accounts one of Stanford's top anthropology students, says he received no specific instructions on the do's and don'ts of Cantonese field work. So far, no one has questioned his research procedures, per se. (Stanford's case isn't helped by the fact that it relied on testimony from three people who had a stake in the decision: Mosher's scorned wife and two professors who wanted access to the mainland.)

If Mosher's article wasn't the issue, why did Stanford wait until after its publication to begin investigating? By all accounts, allegations of misconduct had been known for more than a year.

Indeed, Mosher's problem was that he did something extraordinary for his field — he made news — without following standard practices. Instead of choosing an obscure scholarly journal (he did eventually publish his story in the respected Asian Survey), he chose Taiwan's equivalent of Time magazine, where his story automatically became propaganda. Even Mosher admits that move was dumb.

The case, for now, is closed. Academic relations with the Chinese, precious to so many institutions, are on the mend.

But for many of us irreparable damage may have already been done to the notion of scholarship and pursuit of knowledge. Emphasis on means requires equal recognition of the ends.



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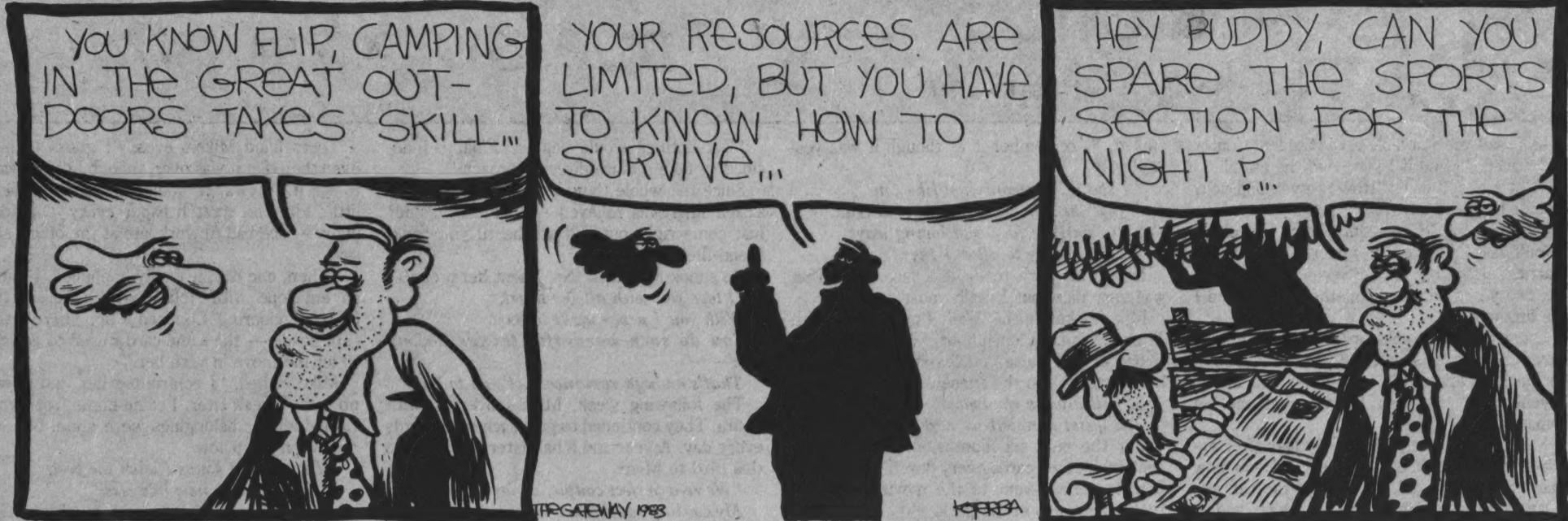
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Perhaps the most fascinating of the elements to man, is water.

He has studied water in all forms, from the moisture in the air that forms clouds to the vast bodies of water that shape the earth's surface. Since the earliest of time, he has turned to the ocean to seek the secrets of life. He has learned to make good use of the energy within the water and has seen it unleash its anger, in spite of his flood-control projects.

Floods occur whenever a body of water is unable to contain the volume of new water being discharged through them. Most of the time the body is large enough to contain the flow, but, when

Fred And Flip



Movies

Landis segment stands out; Spielberg's is 'cute'

'Twilight Zone' film may disappoint hard-core fans

"You're traveling through another dimension: a dimension not only of sight and sound, but of mind. A journey into a wondrous land whose boundaries are that of imagination. That's the signpost up ahead. Your next stop: The Twilight Zone."

—Rod Serling

Television series are often by-products of popular movies. Notable examples include "Fame," "M*A*S*H," and "Tales of the Gold Monkey."

It is, however, a rare case when a television series spawns a large-scale movie. This most obvious is "Star Trek," which has led to a pair of films.

And the most recent is "Twilight Zone — The Movie," which opened last Friday at several area theaters. The "Twilight Zone" series began in 1959 and ran until 1964. Science fiction writer Rod Serling was the host of the show, which gained wide cult status and is still syndicated today (as is "Star Trek").

One can review this movie two ways. The first is based simply on how entertaining the movie is; the second on how loyal it is to the original series. In other words, is the name "Twilight Zone" being used to make money or does it truly follow in Serling's footsteps?

Four half-hour segments comprise the movie, which is narrated by Burgess Meredith. A humorous yet ominous prologue, by Dan Aykroyd and Albert Brooks, serves as a foreshadowing for the balance of the movie.

The first segment stars Vic Morrow, who was killed along with two small children during filming. (Director John Landis and others have been indicted for negligence.)

Morrow plays a spiteful bigot with a big chip on his shoulder. His acting is so convincing that the viewer feels no sorrow for him when the tables are turned. This segment is the best of the four; it doesn't rely on scare tactics or special effects (as

The "Twilight Zone" series began in 1959 and ran until 1964. Science fiction writer Rod Serling was the host of the show, which gained cult status . . . Is the name "Twilight Zone" being used to make money or does it follow in Serling's footsteps?

the series never did) to reveal its message. Dyed-in-the-wool Zonies will love this one.

The second segment, produced and directed by Steven Spielberg, revolves around the delightful Scatman Crothers, who rejuvenates a group of all-but-dead senior citizens living in a nursing home. The segment is cute rather than eerie. Although well-produced, I question the use of it in the film.

Segment three is really a letdown. Lovely Kathleen Quinlan

plays an innocent traveler who comes across a boy with magical powers. All of the boy's wishes come true except for his wish for happiness. But a 12-year-old brat with magical powers is a good idea gone sour. The big build-up only leads to a bigger letdown when the story becomes too fantastic to take seriously. Director Joe Dante's finish is so corny it rivals "Return of the Jedi."

The last part of the movie could make you apprehensive about ever flying again. By far the most unnerving of the four episodes, John Lithgow plays a terrified airline passenger who sees things that aren't there. Or are they?

One of the special effects is extremely hokey, but otherwise, director George Miller ("Mad Max") does a fantastic job.

After looking at Lithgow's pale face, constant sweating, nauseated passengers, and odd camera angles, the audience practically experiences air sickness, too. Some of the scenes are probably too frightening for children (especially one of the most gruesome monsters I've seen in years).

The plot changes in "Twilight Zone" keep the viewer interested, and placement of the best segments first and last was a smart move. The movie isn't a ripoff, but hard-core Zonies won't be as impressed as the average viewer. It would have been interesting to hear what Serling thought about the movie, especially since he had been planning one before his death in 1975.

The film is rated PG for realistic language and some shocking monsters.

—KEVIN RYAN

What's Next

What's Next is a weekly feature. Information for publication should be in The Gateway office by 1 p.m. the preceding Friday. Due to space limitations, priority is given to timely announcements by campus organizations.

"Yankee Doodle Dandy" will be SPO's movie presentation tonight and tomorrow night. James Cagney Portrays "Mister Yankee Doodle Dandy" himself, George M. Cohan, in an Oscar-winning role. The movie will be shown outside by the CBA Building at 9 p.m.

Duh Gateway stil
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554-2470

BASIC computer

UNO's Center for Professional and Organizational Development is offering a course entitled "BASIC and the Business Computer." The course will run for eight Tuesdays beginning July 19, from 6:30 to 9 p.m.

The classes will be held at the Peter Kiewit Conference Center, 13th and Farnam Sts.

Registration fee is \$275 per person, with a 10 percent team discount available to organizations registering three

or more persons for the course.

For more information or to register, call 554-2394 or 554-3339.

Chemical consultants

The Omaha Area Council on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse is offering a Chemical Consultants Course. The six-week course begins on Thursday July 7 from 7 to 9:30 p.m. and will be held at St. Cecilia's Cathedral Rectory, 702 North 40th St. The fee is \$35.

The course is certified for 15 hours of counselor training by the Nebraska Division on Alcohol and Drug Abuse.

Pre-registration may be

made by calling the Omaha Area Council, 345-4080. Registrations will also be accepted at the first session.

Accounting update

Two "Accounting and Auditing Update" workshops are to be held at the Peter Kiewit Conference Center. The workshops are sponsored by UNO's Center for Professional and Organizational Development.

The first workshop, designed to review the recent accounting pronouncements issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board, will be held on Thursday, July 14, from 8:15 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

The second workshop will cover the current auditing issued by the Auditing Standards Board, and will be held on Friday, July 15, at the same time.

The two-day program is approved by the Nebraska State Board of Public Accountancy for 16 hours of continuing education credit.

Participants may choose to attend either the accounting or the auditing update for a fee of \$135. The registration fee for both days is \$215. Organizations sending three or more persons to the workshops will receive a 10 percent discount.

For more information and to register, call 554-2394 or 554-3339.

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Sports



Headin' for home . . . Gary Gottsch scores another of the Platers' runs.

Mavs swap colors

During the summer some present and one former UNO baseball players keep their hands in the sport by playing ball for Industrial Plating in the All-America league.

The Platers, with a 6-2 record, are third in their division. Monday night at Seymour Smith field they routed the Bellevue Merchants team 14-4.

Returning UNO players on the team are seniors Dan Prusha and Ron Sova, juniors Ed Dineen and Gary Gottsch, and sophomore Ron Siwa. Former UNO player Myron Bissen also plays on the team.

Monday night, Bissen led the club with two doubles and three RBIs. Dineen added three RBIs with three hits.



Is he out? — No. Ed Dineen kicks the ball out of a Bellevue defender's glove and is safe at third.

UNO wrestlers compete in National Sports Festival

By ANNE SEELEY

The UNO wrestling team is gaining national attention. It recently sent Mark Rigatuso, Greg Wilcox and Mark Manning to the National Sports Festival in Colorado Springs, Colo.

Only the top 140 wrestlers in the U.S. were invited to attend the festival, now in its third year. Only one other Division II school, Cal State-Bakersfield, was represented at the festival.

UNO head wrestling coach Mike Denney was pleased with the overall performance of the team, as it finished third in both Division II and the national finals.

"When you get a few guys with talent, it produces a snowballing effect that makes the whole team go," said Denney.

The National Sports Festival, in addition to being an annual gathering of the nation's best athletes, is also a stepping stone to the Olympic team.

"Competing at the National Sports Festival gives you a good opportunity to see who your opponents are, and what it will take to represent the USA in the 1984 Olympics," said Wilcox.

Competition at the festival this year began June 24 when weight classes were narrowed by preliminary competition. First through third place positions on the Pan American Games squad were filled for both the freestyle and Greco-Roman categories.

The fourth place position was left open for top wrestlers who were unable to attend nationals because of finals last spring. Competition to be held this weekend will determine the final selections for the Pan American Games.

A first place finish at the festival earns a place on the team at the Pan American Games. A second place finish earns a place on the team going to the Netherlands. The third place finisher will work out in Colorado Springs in preparation for the Pan American Games.

In the preliminary competition last week Rigatuso, competing in the 220-pound division, pinned Joe Armengaties of the New York Athletic Club in the first period of his opening freestyle match. His second round opponent, Dan Severn of Arizona, pinned him. Rigatuso placed fourth in the preliminaries.

Wilcox was victorious at 198 in both of his Greco-Roman matches. Wilcox won by injury at 4:47 against James Johnson of North Carolina, 7-4. He then advanced to meet Jerry Schmidt in a match which he won by a fall at 5:40. Wilcox also earned a fourth place finish at the preliminaries.

Manning, 163 pounds, was defeated 11-6 in his opening freestyle division match by Jeff Jelic of Pittsburgh, Pa. In his second match he lost to Al Freeman of UNL 12-9.

Rigatuso credited his coaches and teammates with helping

him learn and gain by experience. "When you wrestle people with the talent like Coach Denney, (assistant coach Roy) Oliver, Greg and Mark, you're getting valuable experience from within the program," he said.

That program has produced several records, including six Division II All-Americans, three Division II national champions, and three wrestlers sent to Division I competition. Rigatuso is a two-time national champion and Wilcox and Manning are both national champions this year.

PROBLEM-SOLVERS

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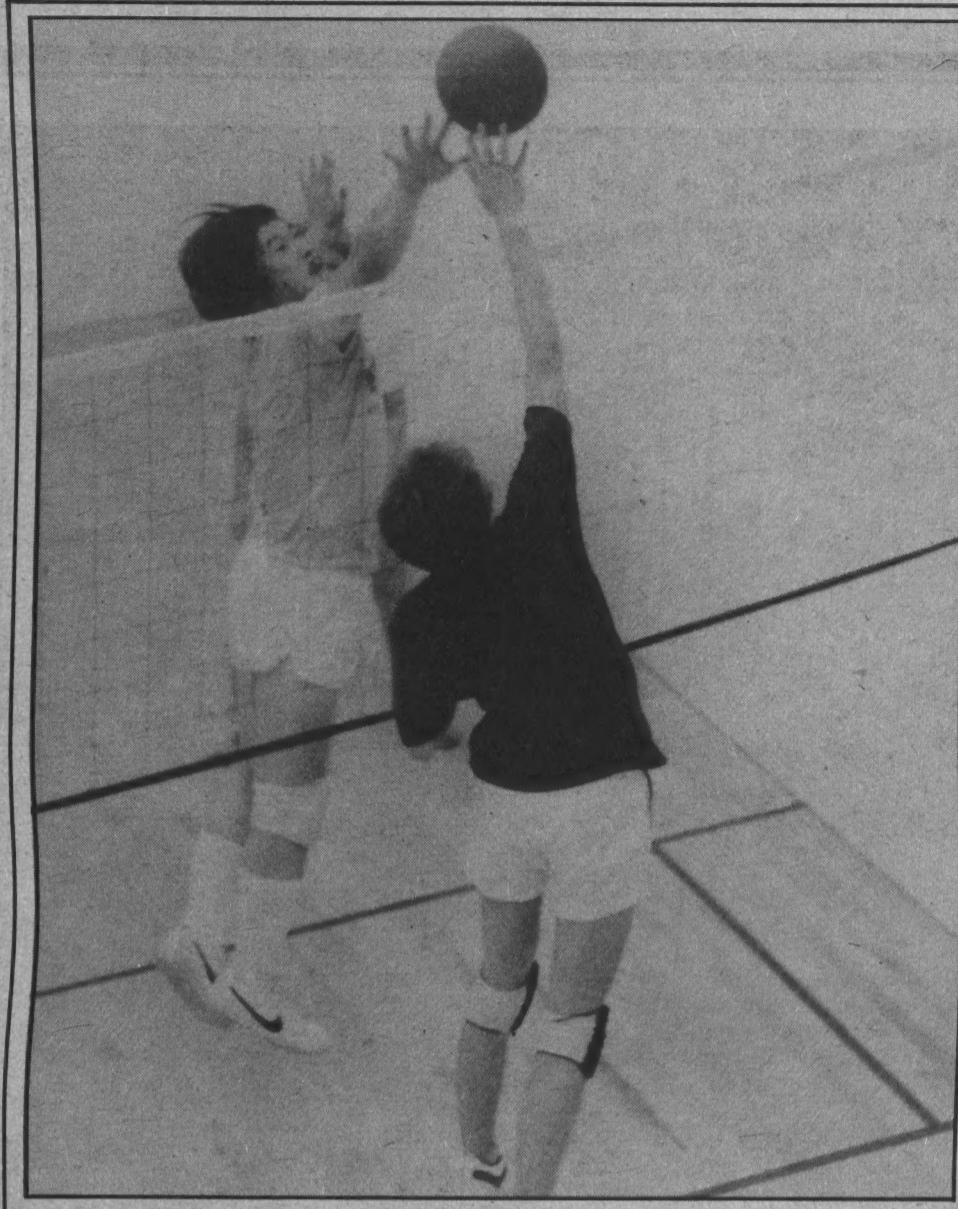
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Roger Hamer

Slam dunkers . . . Ed Shin (light shirt) of J. R. Wallies and Bill Welsh (dark shirt) of the Killer Frogs go for it in Wallieball competition in the HPER Building. Wallieball is volleyball played on a raquetball court.

Area softball recruits may bolster young Lady Mav team

By PAT RINN

The UNO softball season opens next March but head coach Chris Miner began preparation for the season by signing five Omaha recruits.

This is Miner's third year as coach but her first year as a recruiter. The job was previously handled by Connie Clausen, women's athletic coordinator.

Miner said she accomplishes her recruiting by driving around the Omaha area and occasionally going to Iowa and Missouri to watch local players.

She pays a lot of attention to area summer softball leagues because the high schools don't have softball teams.

"I like to recruit in Omaha because there are a lot of good players here," said Miner.

Thus far, Miner's recruits are Kathy Gass, Debbie Gildersleeve, Staci Cook, Karen Antczak and Karen Becker.

Gildersleeve is a pitcher and first baseman from Northwest. She currently plays for the Omaha Blues. "I don't think there is a problem that there aren't any high school teams because the summer leagues make up for it," she said.

Miner is hoping for one or two more pitching

recruits to help build up UNO's staff. Junior Jenny Pullen is the only starting pitcher returning this season.

Cook also plays for the Omaha Blues as shortstop and second baseman. Cook decided to go to UNO after turning down a basketball scholarship from Wayne State. "I decided on UNO because it was where I wanted to go and I wanted to play in Division II," she said.

Antczak plays third base and outfield. She considered going to Creighton or UNL but felt they were too expensive.

Becker is a graduate of Millard South. She plays catcher and outfield.

Gass, a Westside graduate, plays centerfield. She was recruited by Kearney State and Northwest Missouri. She chose UNO because "I wanted to stay home and UNO has a good program."

Miner said, "All these recruits have a good chance of starting since this is going to be such a young team."

All five of the recruits will receive partial scholarships since UNO doesn't give full softball scholarships. "While Division I schools can give anywhere from 10 to 20 full rides, UNO

Comment

Greed motivates NBA expansion

By KEVIN COLE

Professional sports tend to worship the concept of expansion. The very word conjures up images of productive growth and the reasonable escalation of a good product.

In many instances, this is indeed the case. From modest beginnings, baseball, football, basketball, hockey and soccer have grown through steady expansion. The benefits of this are increased exposure for the sport, greater balance within a league and heightened fan interest.

The benefit for the owners of a team is that more teams mean more games and, consequently, more money.

Recently, two new expansion proposals have come to light in the realm of pro sports. The first is the understandable and not unexpected increase in the number of USFL teams from 12 to 16. I have no problem with this idea. After all, expansion is inevitable since there seems to be a genuine market for a spring football league.

In the case of the USFL, the greatest benefit of the action will be an improved playoff system. Instead of 12 teams in three divisions fighting for eight playoff spots, 16 teams will compete in four divisions. This will add some balance to the new league's playoffs by eliminating part of the dependence upon wild-card berths.

The other expansion proposal is for the number of NBA teams in the playoffs to increase from 12 to 16 teams. The reasoning behind this decision is, purely and simply, greed. The owners are anxious to increase the number of teams to make more money.

The owners also stand to profit upon the team's image. It becomes harder for a fan to knock a team's overall record if it still manages to make the playoffs. The fact that it cheapens the premium placed on giving 100 percent every game is incidental.

The players in this case are just as guilty of grabbing the cash as the owners. The NBA Players Association announced that 90 percent of its members came out in favor of the new playoff system.

The NBA playoffs already are a joke. Each year, as they begin in April, the playoffs are referred to as the "real season." After all, this is the time of year when the also-rans are weeded out for early retirement while the playoff teams run the season on into May and June.

The seeming endlessness of it all does not in one bit increase fan interest in the sport, but rather decreases it through cynicism. "If a team can't make the NBA playoffs they really have to be bad" is the gist of most fans' reaction to the marathon of mini-series.

In defense of the monstrous playoff system, owners and players would have the fans swallow the old NFL cliche that "any team is capable of beating any other team in the league on a given day," or, in this case, a given series.

The fans' response to this is most often "bull," and rightly so. In the past, the teams that have eventually come to the Eastern and Western conference championships have been the teams that deserved to be there all along.

With the exception of the Houston Rockets in 1982, none of the undeserving dark-horse contenders have ever surfaced in the final championship round, and that Rocket team was virtually dragged into the final by a determined and unequalled Moses Malone.

Professional basketball players are already the highest paid athletes in the world. Now they would like the fans to buy the concept of increasing the number of playoff games purely on the basis of their greed. No need has been established and certainly none exists.

Perhaps after the conclusion of their playoffs sometime next July, the players will reconsider their decision for the sake of the sport, but this I sincerely doubt. It has no precedent.

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